also requires its reflective element aft of the driver to be fixed at the rear end of the driver's vehicle or inside a rear-facing windshield which is itself fixed at the rear end of the vehicle. The structure of Jackson also requires its rear reflecting element to be generally aimed somewhat downwards from horizontal. The disadvantage of the device of Jackson is that its structure fails to provide a seated driver with an image of the lane containing oncoming cross-traffic objects which are still 3 to 40 feet away but will soon cross behind the driver's vehicle.---

Cont'd A1

CLAIMS:

Cancel claims 1 and 2 of record and substitute claims 3. and 4. as follows:

3. A back-up mirror system to improve safety when driving a passenger vehicle in reverse into a lane or lanes of cross-traffic which lane passes transversely behind said vehicle, comprising:

A2

(a) a passenger vehicle, including a driver's seat, a passenger compartment, and a rear-facing window opening, and

(b) a seated driver, including said driver's eyes, and

(c) a first mirror, namely a rear-view mirror, physically positioned with mounting means inside said passenger compartment in a region generally in front of said driver's seat row, said rear-view mirror's reflecting surface generally aimed horizontally and aimed generally toward the aft of said vehicle and generally aimed toward said rear-facing window opening, and

(d) a second mirror, namely a back-up mirror, physically positioned with mounting means inside said passenger compartment in a region generally aft of said driver's seat row but generally forward of said rear-facing window opening, said back-up mirror's reflecting surface generally aimed horizontally and generally aimed towards a side of said vehicle, and

(e) a physical region defined as lying in a lane of cross-traffic passing behind said vehicle's rear-end, said physical region also lying 3 to 40 feet away from said vehicle,

all whose relative physical positions and reflecting relationships form a structure wherein said seated driver's eyes receive an image of said physical region via said rear-view mirror's image of said back-up mirror's image,

whereby said driver sees a view of said physical region and any oncoming cross-traffic objects it may contain, which information is needed at the moment of deciding the safety of driving in reverse into said lane or lanes of cross-traffic.

4. A back-up mirror method whereby a seated driver of a passenger vehicle makes use of a back-up mirror comprising the steps:

(a) turning the driver's face and eyes to be looking generally aft and generally in the direction of said vehicle's rear-facing window opening, and

(b) viewing an image of a physical region defined as lying in a lane of cross-traffic passing behind said vehicle's rear-end, said physical region also lying 3 to 40 feet away from said vehicle, said image